state of repair and their capacity had decreased owing to the non-removal of silt for long. Steps should be taken for clearing silt in all cases. The *atchkats* under these tanks were fixed at a time when the capacity of the tanks was greater. But at present, due to want of repairs and accumulation of silt, the full *atchkat* areas were not being served by the tanks. Therefore either the *atchkats* had to be reduced or the capacity of the tanks improved by removing the silt. The former course would upset the revenue settlement and also involve a permanent loss of revenue to the State. It was therefore absolutely necessary to spend large sums of money on restoration or repairs of tanks and silt clearance. In this view, he prayed that every year, sufficient grants be provided for the purpose, and the work executed according to a definite programme.

At this stage, the House adjourned for the day to meet again at 12 noon the following day.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, 6th June 1936.

The House reassembled at 12 of the clock; the President (*Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., *Dewan*) in the Chair.

Before the business for the day was taken up, **Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO** brought to notice that the report of the committee recently appointed by the Government for suggesting revision, where necessary, of the Regulations, Rules and Standing Orders relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council contained recommendations which had caused disappointment and dissatisfaction to the members of the Assembly, that they were anxious to express their views on such recommendations, that, in order to secure an opportunity to do so, they had given notice of an adjournment motion, that Government had, during the course of the discussions on the budget, promised to give the members an opportunity to discuss the report, and that therefore the House might be permitted to consider the motion for adjournment.

Mr. PRESIDENT replied that the House would be given an opportunity to discuss the report on the following Monday (8th June 1936) in the form of a representation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—
(*contd.*).

Re-settlement Operations.

Q.—17. **Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR** (Mulbagal Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the minimum and maximum rates of assessment fixed during the original survey, district and talukwar;

(*b*) the minimum and maximum rates fixed after re-survey;

(*c*) the rate of increase per rupee, if any;

(*d*) the number of taluks in which re-settlement operations have been completed and the number of taluks in which the operations are under completion?

A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan).**—

(*a*) to (*c*) Reference is invited to the re-settlement reports of various taluks published in the Gazette from time to time.

(*d*) All the taluks have been resettled.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—When was the Shimoga Taluk re-settled?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—In 1913-14.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—Were the rates of assessment increased or reduced as a result of the re-settlement operations?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The maximum dry rate was raised from Rs. 2-4-0 to 2-10-0 and the maximum wet rate from Rs. 6 to 6-8-0 per acre.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—Have the Government reserved for themselves any of the

lands under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—They are lands which have been resigned by the previous holders. There is no question of reservation.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—Is it not desirable to classify them and grant them for cultivation?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The idea is to do so in the near future. There is a separate question on that matter.

Mr. V. VENKATASWAMI CHETTY.—When a raiyat improves his garden land by sinking wells at his own cost, are the Government justified in increasing the assessment?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Government have not given orders to enhance the assessment in such cases. The rules in the Land Revenue Code are clear that improvements effected under certain circumstances should not be taxed. If, in any case, it has been done, the aggrieved party might appeal within one year after the re-settlement. Sometimes even time-barred applications have been entertained.

Mr. B. NARAYANA REDDY.—In the last Dasara Session a number of cases of enhancements were brought to the notice of the Government. Has any action been taken to give relief to the land-owners concerned?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The local officials must be making enquiries into those cases now.

Mr. V. VENKATASWAMI CHETTY.—Are the Government aware that in the Kolar District, dry *bagayet* rates have been levied in many cases where wells were sunk by the landholders at their own cost?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Even for the levy of assessment on dry *bagayet* lands, the Land Revenue Code lays down definite principles. If there be any individual cases of hardship, the local officials will surely remedy them if the cases are taken to their notice.

Atchkat of Major and Minor Tanks.

Q.—19. **Mr. M. RAME GOWDA** (Chintamani Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the extent of wet and *bagayet* lands irrigated by each major and minor tank in each taluk before re-survey;

(*b*) the extent of lands irrigated by the tanks at present;

(*c*) the number of tanks below which the extent has increased by bringing Government waste lands under cultivation and the number and extent of adjoining dry lands brought under wet cultivation and added on to the *atchkat*;

(*d*) whether all the tanks, whose *atchkat* has been increased owing to the conversion of dry lands into wet, hold sufficient water for raising wet crops in the entire *atchkat*?

A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan).**—

(*a*) to (*d*) It is not possible to collect the information within the time available.

Mr. M. RAME GOWDA.—My object in putting the question was to make out that the Government should take action either to increase the capacity of the tanks or to reduce the *atchkat* since the landholders are put to considerable trouble and hardship at present.

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—It is to solve that trouble that a Government Order was issued on 23rd June 1927 stating specifically that, if so desired, the raiyats could get their wet lands converted into garden or dry. But the general feeling of the raiyats was against any such conversion. Some of them have stated that they would be satisfied if they could raise crops even once in 5 years. They did not want any re-classification to be made. Still, any raiyat who wants to get it done may apply for conversion.

Mr. M. RAME GOWDA.—If the crop is raised once in 5 years, will not the Government have to give remissions in 4 years out of the 5 and lose revenue?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—Let not that consideration bother the member. Let those who are affected apply and get the lands converted.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—Are the Government aware which are all the